

Resurvey

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES
INDIVIDUAL SURVEY FORM
(KHC 2002-1)

**SHPO EVALUATION:
INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE**

For instruction, see the Kentucky Historic Resources Survey Manual.

COUNTY Fayette
RESOURCE # Fa-W-30
RELATED GROUP # _____
EVALUATIONS: Ineligible
SHPO EVALUATION: Ineligible
DESTROYED N/A

1. NAME OF RESOURCE (how determined):
Julius Marks Sanitorium

19. FOUNDATION:

TYPE
2: Cont./
0 N/A/

MATERIAL
C: Concrete Block original
0: N/A replacement

2. ADDRESS/LOCATION:
corner of Keller Ct and Georgetown Road, Lexington, KY 40511

20. PRIMARY WALL MATERIAL:
concrete block original
replacement

3. UTM REFERENCE:
Quad. Name: Lexington East, KY
Date: ____/____ Zone: 16 Accuracy: A: Accurate

21. ROOF CONFIGURATION/COVERING:
CONFIGURATION _____ COVERING _____
A: Gable, side 5: Asphalt shingle original
0: N/A flared 0: N/A replacement

Easting and Northing:
(A) 718906E 4216556N
(B) 718926E 4216505N
(C) 718956E 4216480N
(D) 718002E 4216414N
(E) 718966E 4216444N

22. CONDITION: G: Good/

4. OWNER/ADDRESS:

23. MODIFICATION: 3: Major/

FIELD RECORDER/AFFILIATION: Jayne Fiegel/Carrie Naas
Palmer Engineering

24. NEGATIVE FILE #: ____/____/_____
Write resource # on back of all prints.

6. DATE RECORDED: September 2007



7. SPONSOR: Palmer Engineering/ KYTC

8. INITIATION: 3: Review and Compliance/

9. OTHER DOCUMENTATION/RECOGNITION:

Survey HABS/HAER
 KY Land Local Land
 NR NHL

Other:
Report Reference KYTC 7-366 / KHC FY07-0072

10. ORIGINAL PRIMARY FUNCTION: 12: Health Care/ /

COMMENTS/HISTORICAL INFORMATION:

11. CURRENT PRIMARY FUNCTION: 12: Health Care/ /

See next page

12. CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1900-1924/ estimated
/ documented

13. DATE OF MAJOR MODIFICATIONS:
1925-1949/

14. CONSTRUCTION METHOD/MATERIAL:

XX: Other/ original
00: Undetermined/ subsequent

15. DIMENSIONS:

Height Width Depth

16. PLAN:

O: Other/ first
U: N/A/ second
U: N/A/ third

17. STYLISTIC INFLUENCE:

6: 20th C. 1900-1940/ ____/ ____ first
00: Unknown/ ____; ____/ ____ second
00: Unknown/ ____; ____/ ____ third

18. STYLE DEVELOPMENT:

P: Popular/ 1st 0 Undetermined/ 2nd 0 Undetermined/ 3rd

HISTORY AND SITE DESCRIPTION

The proposal to establish a tuberculin hospital in Lexington was conceived by the local Civic League at a meeting in 1905. Local benefactors were responsible for the initial construction of the Blue Grass Sanitorium in 1917. However, it was renamed the Julius Marks Sanitorium after the generous donation of \$125,000 from businessman Leo Marks in 1924. This donation led to the expansion of the facility and the construction of a 60-bed hospital [Herald 1954:3]. Leo Mark's father, Julius Marks, resided in Lexington between 1875 and 1901 and the younger Marks graduated from University of Kentucky. Leo Marks made the donation in recognition of the many years of happiness and good fortune his father experienced while a resident of Lexington [Herald 1954: 3].

The 1920 Sanborn Map notes the site as the Blue Grass Sanatorium containing five main structures and two smaller support features. The three main buildings were the children's building (B), office building, service building (C-later nurse's quarters). Two one-story concrete sleeping pavilions were located on the south end of the site [Sanborn 1920:93].

In 1934, the new buildings that were the result of Leo Mark's donation are evident. A 60-bed, two-story hospital, constructed in 1928 of fireproof material is at the south end of the complex. The former service building is now the nurse's quarters, and a variety of other structures dot the site including the superintendent's dwelling (A), employee's cottage and a horse barn with eight stalls [Sanborn 1932:201]. By 1958 the sanatorium had closed and the site was utilized as a nursing facility, Julius Marks Rest Home [Sanborn 1958: 201].

The Kentucky Historic Resources Inventory Form completed in 1983 recorded six structures including the hospital and a later addition, nurse's quarters (C) and children's building (B), storage building (E), and superintendent's dwelling (A). [KHSRI: 1983]. Since that time the main hospital building with addition and one of the sleeping pavilions have been removed and a new office building constructed on that part of the site. There are presently five original structures extant on the site, constructed between 1918 and 1934. These include the superintendent's dwelling (A), children's building (B), the nurse's quarters (C), one patient cottage (D), and storage building (E).

The building on the extreme northern end of the complex is the Superintendent's house (A). It is a two story, three-bay single pile dwelling on a rusticated stone foundation. A two story ell and a two story one-bay addition with a hipped roof both have the same construction materials and appear to be original to the structure. The structure exterior covering is stucco and the roof was originally tile [Sanborn 1934: 201]. The paired windows are either 6/1 double hung sashes or 4/1 in the smaller casement units. A gable roofed canopy supported by Craftsman style brackets shelters the main entrance. Shed roofed dormers light the upper floor in the The children's building (B) is a two and one half story, five-bay double-pile building on a high cut stone block foundation. A side gable roof caps the building and the exterior is sheathed in stucco. The 1920 Sanborn Map indicates the stucco is original and the roof was originally tile. Window openings are paired 1/1 wooden double hung sashes and the roof has a shed roofed dormer with 2/2 casement windows. The center bay has a one-story entrance portico detailed with pilasters on a cut stone block foundation.

A two story hip-roofed wing that is original to the structure is located on the south elevation [Sanborn 1920:93]. Each level of the wing has banks of four, 1/1 double hung sash windows on each exposed elevation. A projecting roof overhang separates the first and second levels. A one-story ell with a second floor addition also appears to be an original feature.

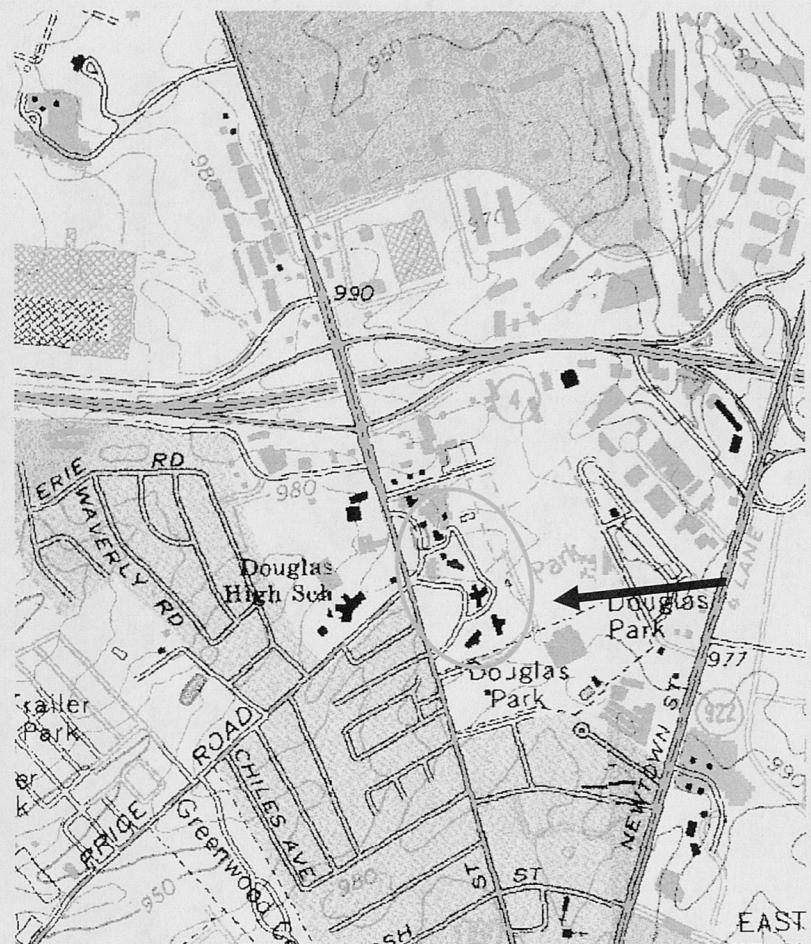
The children's building was identified on the 1920 Sanborn Map and was one of the original structures in the Bluegrass Sanitorium. It apparently remained in use as the children's dormitory until the facility closed in the 1950's. The 1958 Sanborn describes the building as a school [Sanborn 1958:201].

The nurse's quarters building (C) is also one of the original structures in the complex and a construction date of 1918 is inscribed in the foundation on the facade. It is a two-story three-bay double pile structure with a side gable roof on an irregularly coursed, rusticated stone block foundation. The 1920 Sanborn Map indicates the exterior stucco is original and the roof was originally tile [Sanborn 1920: 93]. A rear two-story ell has the same construction features and is original to the structure. A small gable roofed canopy supported by oversized brackets shelters the main entrance. There are gable-roofed dormers on the front slope of the roof and shed-roofed dormers on the rear. Building D was first identified as a structure utilized for used clothes storage on the 1958 Sanborn Map [Sanborn 1958:201]. Although the structure has similar construction materials and design features it was not noted on any of the earlier Sanborn Maps. It is a one story, four bay pyramidal roofed building on a cut stone block foundation. Like all other buildings on this site, the exterior is stucco and the windows are 6/6, double hung wood sashes with concrete sills. The entrance element projects slightly from the façade and is articulated with a wave motif.

The last original structure on the site is a patient cottage (E) constructed during the early 1920s. There were two identified as sleeping pavilions on the 1920 Sanborn Map. The wings of each structure had an open front porch to provide the best ventilation for patients [Sanborn 1920:201]. In 1934 these two structures were identified as "white" and "colored" patient cottages and were located between the storage nurse's quarters (C) and the main hospital building [Sanborn 1934:201]. The 1958 Map shows that one of cottages was moved to a location south of the main hospital but this structure is no longer extant [Sanborn 1958:201]. The present cottage is a concrete with stucco building capped by a hipped roof. The one-story, center section of the building is flanked by two long sleeping wings. The original open porch has been enclosed and modern windows have been installed.

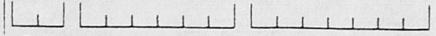
26. SITE PLAN (Complete if #25 was answered).

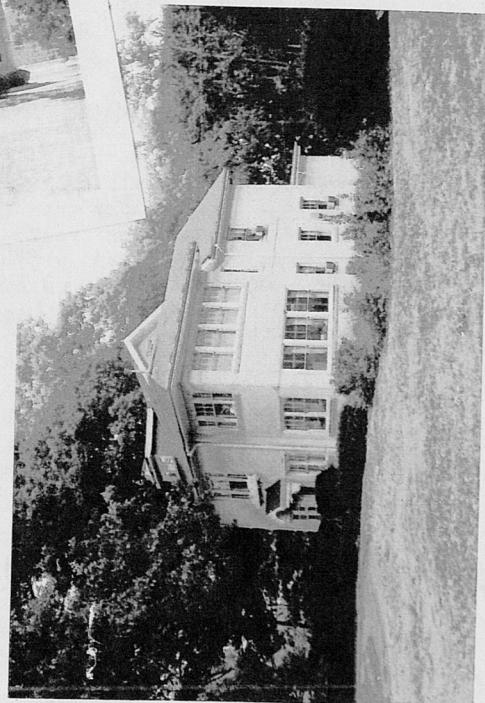
27. MAP (Scan or attach copy of map showing exact location of resource)



KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Site No. Fa-LW-30

1. Historic Name(s)		22. ADD/County BGADD/Fayette 0314	
Original Owner		23. Zoning Classification Magisterial District	
2. Present Name		24. U.S.G.S. Quadrant (15'/75') Lexington West 179	
3. Owner's Name Julius Marks Home, Inc.		25. UTM Reference 	
4. Owner's Address 866 Georgetown Street		Zone Easting Northing 	
5. Location 866 Georgetown Street		26. Prehistoric Site Historic Site X Structure	
6. Open to Public Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	7. Visible from road Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	8. Ownership Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/>	27. District Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Name: 
9. Local Contact Organization Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission		28. Significance Evaluation Survey S	
10. Site Plan with North Arrow		29. Status National Landmark <input type="checkbox"/> National Register <input type="checkbox"/> Landmark Certificate <input type="checkbox"/> Kentucky Survey <input type="checkbox"/> Local Landmark <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER <input type="checkbox"/>	
11. Architect		30. Theme Primary architecture 03 Secondary <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/>	
12. Builder		31. Endangered Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	
13. Date 1920's-30's 617		32. 	
14. Style A Arts & Crafts 17 B <input type="checkbox"/>		33. Roll No. LW-V Picture No. 23, 24, 33-36 Direction <input type="checkbox"/>	
15. Original Use institutional 20		34. Tape No. <input type="checkbox"/> Negative No. <input type="checkbox"/>	
16. Present Use institutional 20		35. Prepared by Bettie L. Kerr	
17. Condition good 2		36. Organization LFCHC F	
18. Description The Julius Marks Home on Georgetown Pike consists of a number of buildings. The 6 major buildings are all Arts & Crafts style and are stuccoed. The main building, built in 1928, is now used for administration and other uses and is a 3 story main block with 2 story wings. The front of the building has been altered with new construction coming forward, filling in the porte cochere and using what was the end of the porte cochere as a frame for the new entrance. The doorway itself has an elliptical arch transom. (p.2)		37. Date September 83 38. Revision Dates <input type="checkbox"/> Staff Review <input type="checkbox"/>	
19. History What is now known as Julius Marks was founded as the Blue Grass Tuberculosis Sanatorium in July 1917. "Mrs. Desha Breckinridge and Thomas A. Combs are given principal credit for establishment of the institution." Seven years after its founding in 1924, a gift of \$125,000 was sent from Leo J. Marks as a memorial to his father Julius Marks. (p.2)			
20. Significance Julius Marks Home is a complex of stuccoed, Arts and Crafts buildings constructed primarily in the 1920's.			
21. Source of Information Lexington Herald, Feb. 3, 1952, p. 4, col. 1.; Lexington Leader, May 31, 1974, Metro section, col. 1-4; Sanborn Insurance map - 1934-56.			



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866 Georgetown Street
p. 2

18. (cont.)

above and an arched window is in the third floor above the entrance. Unfortunately, this brick addition does detract substantially from the original building, despite its attempt not to. The remainder of the building is intact with the wings having slightly recessed arches framing each 1st floor window. While the main block has a low pitched hipped roof, wings have flat roof with projecting eaves. A parapet with recessed panels and elaborate stepped center part runs along the front facade of the wings. On roof in the wings are porches, flanking the main mass, that have extended rafter ends. (photo 1)

The building south of the main building is 2 story with multiple bays with a 3 bay center mass that projects slightly forward and has a 1 story porch. Recessed arches rising from slim pilasters frame windows. Center bay has more elaborate arch treatment and a pediment above with medallion-like circle set in it. Roof is tile. An underground walkway connects this building to the main building, according to the Sanborn map. This building was constructed in 1939. (photo 2)

Other buildings include a one story, 4 bay, square building with tile roof. Doorway frame projects forward and has recessed entry. It is articulated with semi-circle motif running around it (photo 3). A 2 story, 3 bay building with high foundation has gable roof with projecting dormers. Pediment overhang with large brackets over entrance bay. Triple windows in first floor and a triple window in center bay of 2nd floor (photo 4). Another $2\frac{1}{2}$ story gable roof building used as a child care center has a 1 story porch over entrance bay. Porch has raised parapet above cornice. Shed roof dormer projects from roof (photo 5). The house on the northern end of the complex was used as the residence for the superintendent. It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ story, 3 bay with gable roof. Pedimented overhang supported by "chunky" brackets over entrance (photo 6). There are several more modern buildings in the complex as well.

19. (cont.)

\$100,000 of this gift was earmarked for a 60 bed hospital, what is now the main building. Julius Marks lived in Lexington from 1875-1901 and was a business partner of Moses Kaufman. The Julius Marks home is still in operation and includes care for the elderly and children, as well as other services.

